THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00.
☞Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., should be addressed to the
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1869. NO. 49.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues) $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty 1 50
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The Daily Commercial.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Its Controversies---Its Disruption---Reunion.

A FORTY YEARS' RETROSPECT.

Meeting of the Old and New School Assemblies To-day.

The Basis of Reunion as Agreed Upon.

WHAT IS PRESBYTERIANISM?

The term Presbyterian refers in the first place to polity and denotes government by elders. "Its fundamental principle," says a great authority, "is that the government of the church rests upon the Presbytery; that is the clergy and lay elders. it demands, therefore, congregational, classical, and provincial assemblies of such elders, called sessions, presbyteries and synods. It establishes a regular subordination of the lower of these judicatories to the higher, giving to the latter the right of review and control over the former. And, finally, it declares the determinations and decisions of these several judicatories relating to matters of government and discipline to be binding upon all under their authority, when not inconsistent with the Word of God, or some previous constitutional stipulation."

From the time of the Reformation the great historical churches have known only two kinds of government. Every person knows which of these ecclesiastical bodies are ruled by bishops; while many very intelligent people are not aware of the extent to which Presbyterial rule has prevailed. The Reformed churches of Switzerland, Germany, Holland and France have always been governed in this manner. That the established church of Scotland and the chief dissenting bodies in that country are of this form, is a fact familiar to the most ignorant—but it is not as widely known that, in the Restoration of Charles II., "the Presbyterians were," according to the statement of Neal, "in possession of the whole power of England; the council of state, the chief officers of the army, the fleet and the governors of the chief forts and garrisons, were theirs; their clergy were in possession of both universities and of the best livings in the Kingdom." The language of Bancroft is slightly stronger. He says: "They (the Presbyterians) represented a powerful portion of the aristocracy of England; they had, besides the majority in the Commons, the exclusive possession of the House of Lords; they held command of the army; they had numerous and active adherents among the clergy; the English people favored them."

The impressions being widely prevalent that Presbyterianism, from its supposed origin and history, is necessarily marked with a Scottish character, it is worth while to state that the "Confession of Faith and Catechisms," which constitute the doctrinal standards of the Presbyterian Churches, were drawn up by an assembly of Divines and laymen, who sat by authority of the English Parliament, in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster, from 1643 to 1647. Even the version of the Psalms in the Scotch Churches—once generally used by American Presbyterian Churches, and still used by some of them, being regarded as almost inspired—was prepared by an Englishman, "old Mr. Francis Rouse, of Truro, long Provost of Eton, and Speaker of the Parliament summoned by Cromwell in 1653.

Again, it has been alleged that the Presbyterian systems of the French Huguenots and of South Britain were much the same. How bald than that of Scotland, where it was protected and assisted by the civil power, and where all negation has been made to do duty in the controversies which have agitated the American Presbyterian Church. But the statement is quite without foundation in fact. Dr. Charles Hodge, after an examination of the proceedings of the French Synods, thus vigorously sets it aside: "There are many acts of these bodies which would make modern ears tingle, and which prove that American Presbyterianism in its present form, was scarcely more removed as a test, that of the immediate descendants of the Reformers."

PRESBYTERIAN DOCTRINES.

This observation leads us to mention the other prominent notion designated by the term Presbyterian. It is by the common intelligence the word denotes the Calvinistic system of doctrine as well as it denotes government by elders. The two things have in the first place generally existed together, and where they have at length parted company, the polity has never maintained much vigor in the absence of its associate. This connection was clearly seen when the Swiss Presbyterian Churches became Socinian, and when the English and some of the Scotch Presbyterian Churches became Arian, and when—but we must avoid dangerous ground.

At present it does not concern us to state the doctrines comprehended in the Calvinistic system. We might premise that they are to be generally known; but we shall after a little while have occasion to refer to a few of them at least. In the meanwhile, we may remark that no system of religious doctrines is more easily misrepresented, or more readily made to appear odious to persons who have not studied it with the seriousness and candor necessary to grasp its real practical import.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHARACTER.

If these scriptural tests are fairly applied—if an attempt were made to ascertain the true character of these doctrines, by an appeal to the historical activity of their professors—the results would certainly be such as to confound all gainsayers and to satisfy all impartial persons, whether skeptics or mere inquirers. Consulting our view to Europe it is the mere fact to say that the denominations named, since the Reformation, furnished more martyrs in the cause of liberty and truth than all other denominations taken together. The space in our disposal it is impossible to enter into the details required to make out this statement. It will not be challenged, however, by historical students. In regard to their influence on the form of State Administration, we quote the testimony of a writer whose authority needs no introduction, and whose impartiality is unquestionable.

In his history of the United States (Vol. ix, p. 27) Bancroft says:

"The rigid Presbyterians proved in America the supporters of a rigorous government. They were the spirit of the great English dissenter who hated all laws that were framed

To stretch the conscience and to bind
The native freedom of the mind.

In Virginia, where alone there was an anxious struggle in the Legislature, the Presbytery of Hanover took the lead for liberty, and demanded the abolition of the establishment of the Anglican Church and the civil equality of every denomination, it was supported by the votes of Baptists and Quakers and at the same time that had sprung from the people and after a contest of fifteen years was carried mainly by the activity of Jefferson, in an assembly in which Episcopalians, Presbyterians and Episcopalians. Nor was this demand of Presbyterians for unity confined to Virginia, where they were in a minority; it was from Witherspoon, of New Jersey, that Madison received the definition of perfect freedom of conscience. When the constitution of that State was framed, it was mainly through the activity of Presbyterians, they established perfect liberty of conscience, which they had not had at a test. Freethinkers might have been content with toleration, but real religious men could not conceive of anything less than equality. The more profound was their faith, the more it seemed to them the duty of the State to reach no connection being inherently virtuous. The Presbyterians, therefore, could not trifle with error than with, and with despotism over mind than with freedom."

These remarks of our great historian refer to a remote period of American annals. It would hardly be just to say that, in more recent times, the conduct and spirit of the class referred to have quite come up to this high estimation, anciently earned. In several places in his history, Mr. Bancroft mentions the intelligent spirit which the American Calvinists had interested themselves in the promotion of education, both popular and of a higher kind. When the history of culture in this country comes to be written, their activity in this matter will be seen to have been very uniform and sustained through all the years of our national life. That history will tell of schools, colleges and seminaries springing up and flourishing wherever Presbyterians formed a settlement or came into an old settlement in considerable numbers; while it will be seen in the hand even of the most liberal contributions to solid literature were the product of Presbyterians intolerant of faith and Presbyterian devotion to the metaphysics of theology.

PRESBYTERIANISM GENTEEL.

We may confidently name two or three traits of Presbyterianism as constituting the manifest outcome in individuals of the principles in which they are trained by their church. The first we mention is jealousy of all interference with the right to of conscience and the freedom of thought. The confession prepared by John Knox explicitly asserts the duty of the people to resist tyranny. Presbyterianism recognizes no intolerance, even in the form of zeal. And it has therefore never been either awed or frightened by the most powerful "divans of kings, lordships and bishops." What we have assumed, in the character of hierarchies, to dominate over men in the name of heaven. The inconvenience and discomfort which this spirit caused to Charles II., and the intense disgust with which it filled him, perhaps it is needless to utter. Its famous dictum, "Presbyterianism is not a religion for a gentleman," is well known by every one who has accordingly genteel personage that monarch was. Both in gentility and as the word of the day, he was

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It is stated authoritatively that there is no foundation whatever in the rumor that a proclamation recognizing Cuba will be issued before the assembling of Congress. Even should the Cubans achieve remarkable success, we have ample proof that the question will be allowed to rest in its present form until Congress meets.

The call for additional legislation on account of the Stonewall disaster below St. Louis is absurd. The law was violated in her case, and if it had been enforced there would have been probably a very small loss of life, if any. She was not properly provided with life preservers, or boats, and the most ordinary precautions were not taken. One of the additional safeguards called for in consequence of this Stonewall burning, is the general use of covered lamps on all passenger steamers. This does not seem to be a bad idea.

Enough is known concerning the annual reports of the heads of the various departments to determine their character. The Secretary of the Treasury devotes considerable space to the subject of funding the national debt at a low rate of interest, and it is hinted that radical changes in the laws regulating the payment of our interest-bearing bonds will be suggested. The President will rely in a measure upon the recommendation of Secretary BOUTWELL in discussing Treasury matters. Concerning questions pertaining to State affairs, and relations between the States and the general government especially to our diplomatic relations with England and Spain, it is intimated that the President will advance his own peculiar views, independently of the recommendations of Secretary FISH.

We are assured that General GRANT during an interview which Congressman KELLEY had with him a few days ago, expressed himself as decidedly opposed to removing the duty from foreign bituminous coal, on the ground that it would entail a loss of revenue. The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, from which we obtain the particulars of this interview, reports further:

> The general tariff bill was next discussed. Judge Kelley very pertinently suggested to the President the propriety of placing on the free list all raw materials essential to our manufacturers, not produced in this country, so as to relieve the latter from the unnatural articles that do not come in competition with the articles made by our own workmen, and then to obviate the loss to the Treasury, which an enlarged free list would entail, by enhancing the duty on all imported manufactures which we can produce at home. With these somewhat views the President concurred, and gave it as his opinion that the wise plan proposed by Judge Kelley would not only simplify the Tariff laws, but give the protection needed to our domestic industries. The President's views, as expressed to Judge Kelley, will no doubt be embodied in his first message to Congress. They certainly should be. Nothing of more vital importance than the Tariff law can claim the attention of our national legislators on their reassembling next month.

THE MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLIES.

No more important ecclesiastical event has taken place for many ages than the meeting of the two General Assemblies in our city to-day. This appears to be a prevalent feeling even among men who are entirely devoted to secular pursuits. Many who possess no knowledge, or exceedingly slight knowledge, of the history of the American churches, seem to share with those who are better informed, in the impression that a reunion now on the point of being effected between those two powerful ecclesiastical bodies, is an event likely, if not certain to be followed by important and valuable results.

A consequence of our advancement in intelligence and civilization is a broader and more ready recognition of the claims of religion in its various forms, as an essential element in our national life. And during our recent civil war the value was clearly seen of the great religious organizations of the country in concentrating public opinion and in making it available for practical purposes.

But whatever happened to be the foundation upon which these religious organizations rested, the mere multitudes directly and personally interested in their movements and operations would render them important in the estimation of reflecting people. By the union of the Old and New Schools, two hundred and fifty-six Presbyteries, fifty-one Synods, nearly five thousand ministers, and almost five hundred thousand communicant members will be brought together in one organized body. We may safely assume that on an average, each one of the half million communicant members represents three or four non-communicant members who attend church and pay something to maintain its institutions. An estimate which shows that some two and a half millions of people are affected by this union.

In another part of our paper of to-day will be found an attempt to give an account of the controversy which has led to the division of the Presbyterian Church into two bodies. The discussions and influences which, after thirty years of separation, have brought them together again, may be assumed to be known to most readers. In the Basis of Union which we also publish to-day, readers are able to learn at a glance the doctrines of the united Church. In order to come together, it is alleged that each School has made some concessions to the other. But there is no surrender of Calvinistic orthodoxy.

But it is, perhaps, no more than the truth to say that the present generation of Calvinists, both clerical and lay, are less rigorious in their doctrinal views and more practical in the direction of their energies, than the generation who were in their prime forty years ago. The men of the present and the next coming age are not likely to wrangle much about obscure points of doctrine, or about the encroachments of voluntary societies, or about church government. We do not say that these men are the better for their less rigid thoughts and ways. We simply refer to the fact of their existence.

THE SOUTHERN TRADE AND PITTSBURGH.

In a few more weeks the staple products of the Southern States, the rice, cotton, tobacco and sugar, will be well on their way to foreign and home markets, and the planters will have realized a golden harvest in greenbacks from the fruits of their industry. Everything from the South indicates that next year will be one of extraordinary commercial activity in that section, the planters and the country merchants will find themselves on their financial legs again; while the prosperity of this class will react on grand enterprises of internal improvement, and tend to the development of manufactures in which some of the Southern States are now making great progress. The South this year will hardly have less than six hundred millions of surplus produce; or in other words, besides feeding herself, will have nearly this much to use up in her own manufactures, and send North or to Europe. There will be a great balance of trade in favor of the South the ensuing year, and this fact is attested by the scarcity of currency in the North, for all the available means of our great money centers has been drawn in a southern direction to purchase and move the crops.

Then, as our readers realize, the improvement in the political and social condition of the Southern States is almost keeping pace with the material progress of the country. The "let us have peace" of the Republican candidate for President last year is no longer a general by-word and scoffing. It recites a fact accomplished; and the people recognizing its benign influence seem eager to accept the situation. If the South does not accept in their entirety the political principles of the administration, it is a matter for gratulation that they oppose with a great deal more determination the reactionary theories of the Northern Democracy and its Bourbon leaders.

All these facts look promising for the revival of intimate and extended commercial relations and the restoration to many Northern cities of the rich trade with the South they enjoyed before the war. Louisville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Evansville and other points on the rivers are engaged in assiduously cultivating the Southern trade. They are determined to enjoy a monopoly of it, if it is within the range of possibility —and it is quite probable that it is. But we do not learn of any movements here to regain the trade we lost by the war, with the southwest. It looks as if the subject had grown distasteful; and yet the golden harvest the future holds out is far richer than any in the past. The simple question for the people of Pittsburgh to resolve is whether they will allow this great stream of commercial wealth to pass their doors and stop short of them, or whether they will enter into the contest with the more southern cities on the Ohio river, for a fair and legitimate proportion of the southern trade. It looks now as if our people were content to let things go by default. All other cities on the Ohio and Mississippi are waking up to the future of this question, and making their arrangements in accordance with the probable facts. Pittsburgh alone is sluggish and inert.

SOMETHING FOR SOROSIS.

Discussing the trials and difficulties of the poor working girls in cities, who toil for $4 75 per week, and pay from $3 50 to $4 25 per week for board, the *Tribune* says:

> "To strive patiently against slim wages, mean lodgings, bad examples, and all the while with a woman's instincts and sensibilities keenly alive, requires qualities which scarcely belong to men; and perhaps the shrewdest observers of the case would be inclined to add that, without certain laughable comforts of religion, and womanly affections surmounting daily impurities of circumstance, our working classes on the woman's side would have as little hope as they sometimes have wages."

The truth contained in the above is unquestioned, at the same time it is susceptible of proof that seven-tenths, perhaps a larger proportion of the working girls could pay their board, and count from two to three dollars a week on hand by overcoming their false pride and entering the domestic service where they are needed. This, it seems to us, ought to be the work of the advocates of woman's rights—to labor to remove the senseless prejudice and pride that prevents American girls from accepting situations open to them, and at present ill filled by foreigners who "rule the roast," by dint of brazen impudence and the power that sometimes centers in a minority. If *Sorosis* will direct its efforts to the task of remedying this evil, instead of discussing high hobbies, the public, and especially the female portion of it, will place more faith in their professions. Here is a field for practice. Don't let us forget that the most accomplished lady in the land, instead of neglecting, should be proud of her familiarity with everything pertaining to culinary affairs.

Huge Stealings.

If there is any truth in the reports current concerning the management of municipal affairs in Chicago, there were good grounds for the action of the "Reformers." It is alleged that the Clerk of the Circuit Court annually realizes $75,000, that is to say, $25,000 more than is paid to the Prime Minister of England, and $26,500 more than is received by the combined eight Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. The County Clerk of Cook county is paid annually $35,000, or $10,000 more than the President of the United States. The Treasurer annually bags $82,000, or $1,000 more than is received by the President and his entire Cabinet combined. The Sheriff of Cook county yearly nets fully $25,000, being nearly or quite as much as is paid to the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England. The other county officers received correspondingly large pay. These be huge pickings, but anything less would not be creditable to Chicago. There is no mention made of the amount "bagged" on contracts, but of course Chicago contracts keep pace with the average of Chicago morals. The corruption and fraud exposed in Chicago is not the second or third instance where the chicanery common to large cities has been ventilated. Big stealings belong to big projects every where, consequently they are all well worth watching.

A Noteworthy Change.

No greater proof of the rapidity with which the feelings of American nationality is gaining ground abroad, can be found than in the changes that have occurred in European society within the past six years. Formerly Americans and Englishmen mingled together in churches, cafes and at the various places of amusement. The club rooms were common ground to both. Speaking the same language, it seemed that the two nations were fated to rely upon each other for social enjoyment. Now we are informed all this has changed. Americans have their separate churches, clubs, physicians, barbers and dentists. Instead of seeking each other, a disposition is evinced to avoid each other as much as possible. All this it seems is a result of the war. European society says "we must make the most of one of the most powerful nations in the world." Instead of being the object of prying observation, Americans are waited upon by obsequious servants, and constantly serve as food to feed the jealousies of Englishmen. This change is commented on freely, and is held up as an answer to the argument that the English and Americans are after all "one nation."

The United States and Cuba.

The plain facts in the case concerning the recent attempt on the part of our Government to adjust the difficulties between Spain and Cuba are briefly these: The terms of the mediation were drafted by a Cuban named Ruetz, and by him submitted to Secretary Fish, who in his turn submitted them to the President. The President approved the general terms, and the papers were transmitted to Madrid. The Spanish Cabinet postponed action until the arrival of General Sickles, when the terms were rejected and a compromise offered instead. The friends of Cuba in Washington refused to entertain the terms proposed, and there the matter rested. The assertion made by the Cubans that our Government has adopted a deceptive course throughout the negotiations is not based on facts. The solution of the case is to be found in the fact that Secretary Fish is not disposed to disregard the Alabama claims simply to make up the cause of Cuba.

THE Emperor of Russia undertakes the building of railroads, or rather decrees them, in a manner that is rather astonishing to Americans even with our Pacific achievement. Not long ago, he signed an ukase enacting that eight lines of railroads in different parts of his Empire should be immediately constructed. These lines vary from 150 to 588 versts and reach an aggregate of 3,236 versts, or about 2,200 miles. These lines being nearly all destined for strategical purposes, the ukase mentioning their construction was signed at the instance of the military authorities, and in consequence of an explicit report submitted by them to the Emperor.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* has been running for a year under its new management, and the other day published the following account of its expenditures for the twelve months:

Type-setting	$75,642
Special and press dispatches	21,900
Correspondents	10,815
Printing paper	85,000
Business salaries	21,000
Editorial salaries	25,000
Cost of delivery	6,000
Office expenses	10,000
Current incidentals	5,000
Sum total	$299,157
Per week	5,000

DR. LORENZO T. CARMO, the illustrious surgeon of Brazil, who was so successful in the experiments instituted upon the bodies of two malefactors that he succeeded in uncoiling the wrong head on the wrong body, is pronounced a fraud by the *World*. It is a great pity. Though Carmo lies the only relief we can perceive for this Democracy. If the Brazilian surgeon should happen this way he would confer a lasting obligation on the Democracy either by readjusting the right head upon its body or by furnishing it an entirely new one.

If the subject is at all worth mentioning, it may not be amiss to state, on the authority of one who knows whereof he writes, that the Sonderbund and Jesuit military in Switzerland are three young men, tolerably well-known in New York newspaper offices. One is an Englishman, the other two are Americans, and are sore property classes, according to views, as expressed to Judge Kelley, will no doubt be embodied in his first message to Congress. They certainly should be. Nothing of more vital importance than the Tariff law can claim the attention of our national legislators on their reassembling next month.

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CITY MATTERS.

THE LATE HORROR.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Further Details of the Tragedy.

An Eye Witness to the Beating.

VERDICT OF THE JURY, ETC.

The jury empanneled to examinine into the circumstances connected with the death of Mrs. Isabella Campbell, wife of T. J. Campbell, who died on Sunday night or Monday morning, from the effects of blows inflicted by her husband, met yesterday afternoon, at three o'clock, at the Coroner's office, Fourth avenue, to hear the testimony of the witnesses. The jury consisted of the following named persons: Alexander Hay, George Strain, G. S. Rodgers, Andrew J. Moon, M. W. Lewis, W. R. Boggs. The following testimony was elicited

THE FIRST TESTIMONY—TESTIMONY OF DR. MURDOCH.

Dr. A. C. Murdoch, sworn—Made a *post mortem* on the body of Mrs. Isabella Campbell; was first called to go to see the body at the house; found it lying in the kitchen; it was too dark to make the examination there, and the body was removed to Iavore's, on Grant street. Dr. Preston and myself made the examination there. Found, after cutting the hair off the head, six scalp wounds, varying from one inch to two and a half or three inches in length; and a number of other bruises on the head. One cut, at the outer angle of the left eye, about an inch and a quarter in length; in the right groin, four or five black marks; on the right and left sides, also black marks, as if hit by some blunt weapon; on the left leg, below the knee, there was a cut. After musing these partial examinations, we removed the scalp, beneath the whole of the scalp, or nearly so, there was clotted blood; you might say there was; we nearly detached from the cranium; between the calva we did not find any fracture of the skull; the brain was healthy; no coagulated blood. This is the amount of my examination. A blunt, hard instrument would produce such wounds. They were all contused and lacerated wounds. The nervous shock and loss of blood caused death. There was no fracture, although I supposed, from the character of the wounds, that the skull would have been fractured. The wounds were recent—within twenty-four or thirty-six hours.

The chair leg and poker were produced by District Attorney Pearson, who asked: "Would weapons like these produce such wounds?" Witness answered—"Yes, sir; they would."

Coroner—Did you see any blood in the house? Witness—After I saw the deceased, I went up stairs; found both rooms in great disorder, as a blood upon the door cases; a large pool of blood in one of the rooms, and in the other stains on the floor as if blood had been washed up; noticed the parts of a white wash basin, partly covered with blood, and a great many hairs sticking in the blood on the basin. Everything indicated that there had been a death struggle about the front door.

Dr. D. W. Preston, sworn.—This witness, who assisted Dr. Murdoch, corroborated his testimony in regard to the post *mortem*.

WHAT DR. THORN SAW—ADMISSIONS OF THE PRISONER.

Dr. J. C. Thorn, sworn—Reside about seventy-five yards from Campbell's house; about six o'clock Monday morning was called on by a man who was in a great hurry to get me up; I got up and let him in; he said his wife got hurt and he wanted me to go and see her; he thought she was either dead or dying; I got ready as soon as I could; in the meantime he walked about in the office and said, "I want to know what to do; I hit her a clout." He then asked me for a drink of whisky, but I told him I did not keep the article. He said "Doctor, I found her in bed with another man, and that was the reason I hit her." By this time I was ready to go and see her, and went with him to the house. He unlocked the door and I went in, remaining till he got a light—a candle, about an inch and a half long. Before he went down, he showed me some blood. I saw blood in six or eight places in the upper room—on the walls, on the window sills, on the door, and other places. I went down stairs, and saw blood lying on the floor, floor, between the cooking stove and a lounge. Said he to me then, "Doctor, may be I've killed her." At that time I examined her and found her pulseless. Her extremities were cold, and her body had a slight cadaveric cold. He asked me what he had better do, and said he would do whatever I would say. I told him to take his boy that was lying on the floor, and go to the Mayor's office and give himself up to the authorities. He said he would, and went down with me as far as my office. I went home and went to bed; was called up about half past eight o'clock I was waked again, and asked "who is there?" The reply was "the man who called you this morning." I asked "what do you want?" He said "I want to see you." I got up and let him in. He begged of me to come over and see his wife again, to see whether she was really dead or not. The first time he came to me I think he was intoxicated. The second time he came he was more intoxicated. I told him I would not go to see her again—I had seen her once and pronounced her dead. He still insisted on me to go, and about ten minutes after two officers came to the office and took him in charge.

To the District Attorney—He said, when I saw the body on the floor, that he had spoken to her in the night, and she did not answer him. He said, in explanation of her being on the floor, that he supposed she was cold in the night, and as there was not much fire in the stove, he laid her near the stove and made up the fire.

Witness—I wish to correct one item of my testimony. It was in my office, and not in the house, that Campbell said: "Doctor, may be I've killed her."

While in the upper room, he said there was a man who had pushed her down stairs, and showed me marks of blood on the wall where she had struck her head.

THE BEATING SUNDAY AFTERNOON—TESTIMONY OF AN EYE WITNESS.

Job Marland, sworn—Knew Campbell and wife; was at the house on Sunday; went there in the morning; saw Mrs. Campbell; knew what happened in the forenoon that I am aware of. Went there in the afternoon, about three o'clock. Mr. Fricker, Mr. Golden, Mr. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell were there. We were all in the basement. This was between three and four o'clock. Mrs. Campbell went up the stairs from the basement to the upper rooms. Campbell had gone out before this, and when he came in inquired, "Where is Golden?" I said I did not know. Golden was not then in the basement. Campbell then went up stairs, and immediately after I heard a scream of "murder," and a heavy fall. I hallooed up to him, "What are you doing? come down here." He said no thing, but came down and took a drink of liquor. He went up three times in succession, and every time he went up Mrs. Campbell screamed "murder." I heard blows, but I did not know whether they were on a human being or not. I called up to him "Shame." Heard him say, "I'll kill you, you G— d— w—." I told him to come down out of that, and he said, "If you interfere I'll cut your G—d liver out." He then ordered her down stairs. Saw him have hold of her by the arm, or shoulder, take his foot and shove her down stairs. She fell down the stairs when he gave her the push. He followed her down, lifted her, and put her on the settee. She moaned but never spoke that I am aware of. In the interval of a minute, he took the poker, or some iron instrument, and commenced to beat her with it. He struck her about the shoulders, head and face, to the best of my belief. I was down on the lounge then when Campbell said to me, "I have been looking for you this long time." He then took a butcher knife, and chased me out of the room. Mr. Fricker was in the room at this time, during the beating, but he was under the influence of liquor. I did not interfere, because he threatened to kill me if I did so. I went to the house to get a drink of whisky. I did not know at the time that the woman was so badly injured.

The testimony here closed.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, rendered the following verdict; "That the deceased, Isabella Campbell, came to her death on the evening of the 7th, or the morning of the 8th of November, 1869, from injuries inflicted by a blunt instrument, in the hands of her husband, Thos. J. Campbell."

The defendant, having been previously committed to jail, on a charge of murder, no further steps were necessary to be taken by the Coroner.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

General Condition of the Schools.

Report of Principal of the High School—Report of City Superintendent—Increase of Corporal Punishment—Records of the High School—Organization of the Central Board—Rules and Regulations—The Treasurer's Account—The Colored School Difficulty.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education of Pittsburgh was held at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the rooms of the Board, No. 81 Fourth avenue.

President John Wilson occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Thomas Aiken, Samuel Chadwick, Thomas Craig, James Cuddy, James A. Duncan, Lewis J. Fleming, Adam Getty, John Harrison, Joseph Hartman, James Herdman, Geo. W. Humbert, Wm. Mays, Joseph Mitchell, Michael Neckerman, Joseph H. Noble, John A. Sergeant, Thos. W. Shaw, David Sims and James M. Taylor.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

NEW MEMBER.

The certificate of Mr. David Sims, member elect from the Third ward in place of Jacob Miller, was presented, read, and Mr. Sims declared a member of the Board.

REPORT OF THE HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL.

The Secretary read the following report:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The Principal of the High School respectfully reports as follows:

From October 4th to October 29th, inclusive, the school was in session twenty days.

HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Males, 86; females, 102; total, 188. Greatest total attendance, 178; least total attendance, 164; average per cent. of total attendance, 95.

NORMAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Males, 1; females, 77; total, 78; greatest attendance, 75; least attendance, 61; total average per cent. of attendance, 86 5-10.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From High School	56	6	62
From Normal School	1	3	4
Others	121	29	141
Totals	178	29	207

RECAPITULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	86	102	188
Normal School	1	77	78
Commercial School	121	20	141
In all schools	208	197	405

The irregularities of attendance on the part of teachers from the date of the last report until yesterday, were set forth in the report, several of the teachers having been absent and furnished no cause for the same, neither did they have substitutes placed in their position. Respectfully submitted.

A supplementary report, dated November 9th, was appended to the above report. It set forth that Miss Annie W. Caldwell had passed the examination for admission to the High School, attaining an excellent per cent. on every branch. She is from the Grant School District. No excuse for the absence of one of the teachers was offered by the Principal. Respectfully submitted,

PHILIDA DEAN.

The report was accepted and approved, and, on motion, Miss Annie W. Caldwell was admitted to the High School.

REPORT OF THE CITY SUPERINTENDENT.

The Secretary then read the following report:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN:—I beg leave to submit the following report of the condition of the public schools of Pittsburgh, for the month of October, 1869:

During the month I visited twenty-six schools, and examined for promotion twenty-six pupils. I held one professional examination, which was attended by forty-five teachers, all but three of whom are engaged in the city schools.

Exercises in drawing and physical culture are given in most of the schools, and good results are already noticeable; the interest on the part of the pupils is greatly increased owing to these exercises, which break in upon the usual routine of school duties, and give a pleasant and profitable relief to the weary brain and cramped limbs of the young student.

The following schools have sent reports to this office of the number of rooms in which these exercises are given, and the time spent in each:

Forbes, Franklin, Minersville, Moorhead, Mount Albion, Oakland, North, O'Hara, Ralston and Washington.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

The number of corporal punishments for the month was two hundred, an increase of eight per cent. on the number reported for September.

The highest per cent. of attendance (ninety) was made by the Grant and North schools.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

Number of male teachers employed	35
Number of female teachers employed	177
Total	212
Of this number 209 are employed full time, and three part time, viz: one teacher of German and two teachers of drawing in High School.	

APPORTIONMENT OF TEACHERS.

High School—Males 5; females 3	11
Colored School—Males 1; females 3	4
District Schools—Males 21; females 176	197
Music Teachers—Males 0; females 1	1
Mute School—Males 1; females 1	2
Grand total	212

ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS.

Number of males enrolled	4,396
Number of females enrolled	4,460
Total enrollment	8,856

They are apportioned as follows:

High School	405
Colored School	187
District schools	8,235
Mute school	29

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE.

Males	3,676
Females	3,699
Total average	7,375

PER CENT. OF ATTENDANCE.

Males	84
Females	167
Total	83

AMOUNT PAID FOR TUITION, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

10 Profs. and teachers in High School	$1,305 00
20 Principals of District Schools	2,920 00
11 Grammar teachers	2,520 00
11 Secondary teachers	2,170 00
88 primary teachers	3,716 90
4 teachers of music 4 hours	400 00
2 teachers in Mute school	160 00
4 teachers in colored school	227 50
Total	$15,319 40

Average monthly salary of males..... $ 134 56
Average monthly salary of females..... 48 85
Average yearly salary of males..... 1,243 60
Average yearly salary of females..... 485 00

Cost per pupil for tuition for the month, estimated on the enrollment:

High School	$3 39
Colored School	1 25
Mute School	1 75
District School { Primary Department	1 76
District School { Medium Department	1 25
District School { Primary Department	74

Average cost for tuition in district school, 1 24
Average cost, including High, Colored and Mute School..... 1 31

The enrollment shows an increase of 41 over the number reported for the same month of last year, and a decrease of two on the number reported for September.

RECORDS OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In looking over the records of the High School I find the record books provided for by the central Board for the use of the school have been taken from the building by a former Principal, D. A. G. McLean, and although the Central Board have on more than one occasion appointed a committee to visit him and demand said books, that they have not yet been returned, as they could not be obtained peaceably, would suggest that some measures be adopted to compel Mr. McLean to return said books to this office.

Respectfully submitted.

D. J. LUCKEY.

The report was accepted and approved.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. McLean that the Central Board desired the return of the record books, stating by writing or calling on him personally.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary reported that during the past month warrants to the amount of $18,578 20 had been drawn. The report was accepted and approved.

THE DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

Dr. J. G. Brown, of the deaf mute school, was present and extended an invitation to the members of the Board to be present at the exhibition of the teachings of pupils in the Fourth ward school house on Thursday evening. The invitation was accepted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD.

The Secretary read the following:

Rules and regulations for the government of the Central Board of Education, Pittsburgh.

1. The members of the Central Board shall meet and organize on the second Tuesday of February, annually, by electing a President, Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor.

2. The stated meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Central Board. A majority of the Board shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings shall be called by the President when he shall deem the same necessary.

3. At the first stated meeting after the organization the President shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Board, the following standing committees, consisting of five members each: Finance, Text Book and course of instruction, Rules and Regulations, High School, Colored School, Teachers, and Music, and Printing, Evening School.

4. The order of business at a stated meeting shall be as follows: Calling the roll, reading minutes, communications, reports of City Superintendent, Secretary of the Board, reports of standing committees, special committees, deferred business, presentation of bills, new and miscellaneous business.

5. A special meeting shall transact only the business for which the meeting was called, unless a two-thirds vote of those present otherwise direct.

6. The following report shall be submitted in writing to the Board at each stated meeting: A report of the City Superintendent, setting forth the general condition of the schools of the city, giving such details as will enable the Board to act for the best interests of the schools.

Respectfully submitted.

The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Hartman offered an amendment to the rules making the President of the Board *ex-officio* member of the Finance Committee, which was carried.

Mr. Craig moved that the rules governing parliamentary bodies be adopted. Carried.

Mr. Herdman moved that each committee elect its own chairman. Carried.

The rules, as amended, were then adopted.

CONDITION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Duncan, from the Committee on High School, submitted the following report, stating that the result of the examination of Messrs. Harman and Dean had been published, and it was unnecessary to read it now:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee would respectfully report that, on personal inspection, they find the High School rooms neat, pleasant, well furnished, well aired and attractive; though their number and the arrangement of some of them are inconvenient for maintaining complete working of a school of nearly four hundred pupils, yet with these disadvantages it is as well kept and as systematically managed as any school within their knowledge. We would express our regret that the accidents of an hour, or the condition of moving, should have been so placed before the public in such a manner as to leave the impression that they were of more importance than they really were, and that they were the normal condition of the schools. We feel it to be the duty of the Central Board of Education not only to fully allow for the narrow condition in which they themselves have placed this excellent grade of our public schools, but to dispose of it to an early completion a suitable building for it. We see not the least use for a special custodian of High School property in the present school, and would not recommend the appointment of one.

We would recommend that the janitor of the school be required to give his whole time to the duties demanded by that position.

The committee have appointed Wm. Bretfeld as a messenger to the Board, at a salary of $5 per month, and respectfully recommend his confirmation by the committee.

The committee having examined the testimonials of the applicants for the position of Professorship of German in the High School would respectfully recommend the election of Professor Paul Rohrbacher.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted. The election of Professor Rohrbacher as German teacher, and W. F. Bretfie as messenger, was confirmed.

Mr. Hartman stated that it was something unusual to have reports of committees published before they had been approved by the Board. He had been aware of the examination, in reference to the High School, but was surprised to see the result of in the papers before being presented to the Board. He thought hereafter no reports ought to be published until brought before the Board.

Mr. Nobbs said that he had observed lately that the reports published the action of nearly all the committees of Councils, in order to let the people discuss the matter first and not before the meeting of that body. It was therefore nothing unusual to see a report published in this manner.

Mr. Hartman then moved that hereafter no report of any committee of the Central Board be published until first approved by the Board. The motion was carried.

REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE.

The Secretary read the following report:

To the Central Board of Education.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee appointed to visit the High and Colored Schools would respectfully report: That they performed the duty assigned on Monday, November 8th. On the condition of the High School we would report its general management as good as it could be in a building so utterly unsuited for school purposes—seven rooms on three different stories, occupied for school purposes, where the grade of the school requires the classes to change rooms at frequent intervals during the session, is an inconvenience which has to be seen to be appreciated. The rooms are neat, clean and orderly; what few classes we found were systematically and carefully taught, and it was with considerable pride that we found a decided interest of the pupils, as compared with the slim attendance and lukewarm interest of other years.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

The colored school building we found greatly out of repair, locks and fastenings of the doors and glass broken from the windows. We found the teacher absent on account of sickness, and her place filled by a young miss who appeared to father enjoy than deprecate the hilarity of her youthful subjects. The grade is, however, in better, and the members more evenly distributed than formerly.

Respectfully submitted by the committee.

The report was accepted and filed.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Craig presented the following report:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the school year ending June 1st, 1869, would offer the following report:

We examined the accounts of the Treasurer and carefully compared the warrants with the same, and found them correct. We present herewith a tabular statement of the receipts and expenditures under the proper headings. Respectfully submitted,

BY THE COMMITTEE.

We take the following recapitulation from the statement:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 29, 1869	$ 7,529 09
From State appropriation	3,818 54
From collectors 1868	123,771 25
Total	$135,116 88

EXPENDITURES.

By cash paid teachers of ward schools	$107,816 87
By cash paid teachers of High School	2,782 09
By cash paid teachers of colored school	2,293 50
Expenses of High School	4,297 64
Expenses of colored school	122 10
City Superintendent	2,200 00
Secretary	892 86
General expenses	1,901 58
Outstanding warrants	1,295 00
Balance on hand	5,189 87
Total	$135,116 88

The report was accepted and filed. It will be published in full in due time.

AN EXONERATION.

On motion of Mr. Harrison an exoneration of $20 01 was allowed Robert Inder, collector of the Minersville district.

ADDITIONAL TEACHERS.

Mr. Chadwick asked for an intermediate teacher for Lincoln district; Mr. Mitchell, a primary teacher for Washington district; Mr. Fleming, a primary teacher for Colfax district, and Mr. Luckey, on behalf of Highland's district, one primary teacher.

Mr. Herdman moved to refer the several applications to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Fleming amended, "with power to act," and the motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Fleming moved that inasmuch as Mr. Sims had taken the place of Mr. Miller, the name of the former be placed on the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

Mr. Mitchell moved an amendment that Mr. Sims be placed on all the committees on which Mr. Miller was a member. The amendment was carried.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S COMPLAINT.

The President then stated that a committee of the colored people were present, waiting to bring up a matter of importance to them, and if there were no objections they would now be heard.

One of the committee now stepped forward and was proceeding to speak when Mr. Hartman objected.

A motion was made that the committee be heard.

Mr. Craig stated that he had no objection to hearing the gentlemen, but thought there was nothing before the Board on which to hear him.

A REMONSTRANCE.

The Secretary then read a lengthy remonstrance from the colored people, setting forth that a meeting had been held, and a committee appointed to wait on the members of the Central Board and remonstrate against the proposed sale of the school house on Miller street, and also to ask that an arrangement be made whereby two sessions of the school might be held daily.

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hartman stated that the paper ought to be referred to the Colored School Committee, as that was the proper mode of proceeding.

Mr. Shaw moved that the committee be heard as they had no representatives in the Board.

Mr. Hartman stated that the gentleman erred in stating that the colored people had no representative in the Board. They had a committee of five, but instead of laying their grievances to that committee they came before the Board. The speaker took it that they could only be heard through their committee, and the Central Board being a legislative body he would remark that it required a unanimous consent of the members to allow a person not a member to speak before the Board. An objection by any member would exclude them from so doing. He therefore objected to hearing the committee until they had been heard by the Colored School Committee. Then, too, the colored school patrons had given the Board more trouble than all the other schools put together. If they were admitted to-day, they will come to-morrow, and so on. Besides the Chairman of the Committee had been treated with continuely in general terms, and for no cause whatever. For this and other reasons the Committee ought not to be heard. The colored people were, as a member had said at a previous meeting, divided into the "far-ups and far-downs," and instead of settling the difficulties they were growing more and more complicated every day.

Mr. Cuddy said he indorsed in a great measure the remarks of Mr. Hartman. He desired, however, to see the matter thoroughly sifted, but thought that it was becoming more entangled every day. He favored the proposition of hearing them now and, if possible, to harmonize matters.

Mr. Mays stated that he had been insulted for having used a remark at a previous meeting something like this: "That colored persons had remarked to him that niggers were not competent to teach their young." If anyone had elected a white teacher, and although he had done no more than any other member of the Board toward electing that teacher, he had been individually assailed for it as chairman of the Colored School Committee. He had not seen the remonstrance until it was published in the papers. It had never been before the committee.

Mr. Craig stated that he did not desire to say much, but thought that the Committee ought not to be heard unless the subject was more important than the one at issue. The Board had not authorized the sale of the Miller street school building, and the colored people were more frightened than hurt. They should lay their grievances to the Committee on Colored Schools.

Mr. Hartman withdrew his objection and said the Committee might proceed with their business, however, if the Board desired it.

Mr. Shaw said he meant to say that the colored people had no interest in the matter at the Board. They ought to be heard, inasmuch as they claimed to have been misrepresented.

Mr. Nobbs said he would like to offer a resolution which he thought would cover the ground. It was, that the Board drop everything at this time to sell the Miller street school building. The President decided the motion out of order.

Mr. Taylor could not see how the members of the Board could talk of a matter they knew nothing about, and refuse to allow the colored committee to be heard, who were acquainted with the facts, to speak.

The decision of Dr. Shaw to allow the Committee to be heard was then put before the Board and carried, one or two voting in the negative.

FROM THE COLORED COMMITTEE.

Prof. B. K. Sampson, from the Committee of colored people, stated that he regretted very much that the members of the Central Board had gained the impression that the Committee came there in a dictatorial manner. He was sorry for it, but they did not so come before the meeting. They had came there simply to offer the petition, their remonstrance, and being deeply interested in the education of the youth of their race, and knowing that the members of the Board legislated for their good, desired to show them wherein injustice was likely to be done. Mr. Sampson then read the following:

GENTLEMEN:—We appear before you in behalf of those whom we represent, namely, the colored people of Pittsburgh and vicinity, the most respectfully submit the following reasons for letting the society addressed you:

1st. We are opposed to the sale of the Miller street school house; because we need a graded school; because it is favorably situated; because it is necessary to fit our children for the high school.

2d. We are opposed to the present female teacher; because we wish to encourage young men and women among ourselves to aspire to be positions; because we have them among the wise are competent; because we wish to set the example of a colored teacher incites more to emulation.

3d. We are opposed to the present Chairman of the Committee on Colored Schools, because we do not believe him to be in sympathy with us.

Because his management of affairs has not been in keeping with our wishes.

Because our educational interests in proportion to our wants require the most watchful care.

And lastly, we ask for a rigid enforcement of the laws.

We ask for the closest exactions to be made of our people as may promote the good of our schools.

The next speaker was Rev. Mr. Hunter, who, stated that colored people were totally unable to reach the Central Board while the present story Brick House, usa, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—ROLLING MILL FOR SALE, AT BEDFORD, OHIO.—By virtue of an order to me directed, from the United States District Court or Northern Ohio, sitting in Bankruptcy, I will sell at Public Sale on the premises, at Bedford, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., the following described premises, situate in Bedford aforesaid, to wit: Part of original Lot No. 56, and known as Lot B, of Robison, Egbert and Langdon's Plat of said Lot No. 56, bounded as follows, on the north by Jackson street (solon Road), on the west by William Price's land, on the south by lands belonging to Mr. Price, and on the southeast and east by Hunter's creek, or pond, as likewise more particularly marked on the north side of the creek aforesaid, together with the Rolling Mill Building, Engine and the Tools, Machinery, and Fixtures thereto belonging, reserving to the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company the privilege of procuring and taking water from the creek aforesaid, sufficient to supply their water tank with water, together with all privileges necessary therefor, and reserving to all reservations in a certain deed from Longmuir to Robison.

Also, lands described as follows:

Situated in Bedford, county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, and known as being a part of original Township Lot No. 56, which is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake and stone 10 feet easterly from the northeast corner of the Rolling Mill Building on Water street; between the dwelling house of Zila White and the Rolling Mill; thence east 70 deg. 45 min. east, to the top of the bank of the creek; thence down the creek as the bank angles, 4 rods; thence south 70 deg. 45 min. west, to the said Water street; thence north along the line of said road 4 rods to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving forever to the public the use of a strip of land 4 rods wide for a public road, 198 feet wide and containing about 4 8 rods of land, be the same more or less.

Also, lands known as Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 in Block E, Egbert and Langdon's Plat of original Lot No. 56, in said village of Bedford, be the same more or less, but subject to all rights of way.

The above is sold subject to the payment of a bonded debt of $11,100 and interest, the first of which is due July 15, 1869, a note for the condition of non-removal of which will be given by the purchaser, payable to Robert J. Anderson, of Pittsburgh.

Terms of sale: Cash, the amount for which the Mill and real estate are sold on the day of sale, or in case of a sale with approval, in three months in 90 days with interest, with security to be approved by the said Trustee. Deed to be given by Trustee, court of Northern Ohio, provided, that if the said deposit is not made within hours of the said Rolling Mill Company prior to the expiration of said ninety days, said sale shall be void, and the said interest within ten days after said order.

Assignee State Rolling Mill Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland, Ohio, November 4th, 1869.

The above sale will take place at the Mill in Bedford, or address said Assignee.

JAMES, HOLDEN & VORCE and A. T. SLADE, Attorneys of Assignee. nw

WASHINGTON STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a brick building, 4 story. Rick House, usa, Bath Room, &c., &c. For terms, apply to

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For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to J. B. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Memphis and New Orleans.

THE FIRST RISE.

THE FINE PASSENGER Steamer MES-SENGER, JESSE DEAN, Commander, will receive freight to-day.

For freight or passage apply on board or to GIBRIST, SWANEY & CO. or FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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Every Thursday,

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The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Victor Emanuel Out of Danger—Inauguration Banquet of the Lord Mayor of London—Speech of Mr. Gladstone—The Irish Question—Foreign Policy—Relations with the United States—Walter Brown and Renforth Matched for a Race, &c., &c.

Victor Emanuel Out of Danger.

FLORENCE, November 9.—The official paper of this city publishes the following announcement to-day: The physicians attending King Victor Emanuel now report him out of danger.

Inaugural Banquet of the Lord Mayor—Speech of Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Midnight, November 9.—The inaugural banquet of the Lord Mayor of London took place to-night at Guild Hall. Members of the Ministry, Foreign Ambassadors and a large and distinguished company were present. Mr. Gladstone replied to the toast to "Her Majesty's Ministry." On rising he was loudly cheered. He returned thanks for the honor, and said the good feeling of citizens toward the government was an omen and indication of the common sentiment pervading the land. He congratulated the tendency of modern civilization, whatever its triumphs may be, I do not undervalue. They have not had nor are they likely to have in our days or in our children's the effect of lightening the responsibilities of the Government. As the standard of our ideas and wants is raised, so is raised and extended the demands on those in office. It is to endeavor to give such a response to legislation and public policy as may correspond to that elevated standard. Every social exigency causes us to rely more on the indulgence of our countrymen to give heart to our efforts, and to pardon and forgive our short comings. It is satisfactory to know that throughout the country one sentiment prevails in regard to the Queen, the laws and institutions of the country. But don't let us seek a fool's consolation in binding ourselves to that. Cross the channel, seek the island long united to us in political and legislative bonds. How much more in the face of this great assembly to be compelled to confess that that island, which we have governed for seven hundred years, and over which we have exercised almost unbounded power, has not yet fulfilled the first condition of a civilized community; has not been brought into harmony with our laws and institutions. It is almost necessary to remind you that we were called to office in connection with this important crisis in the affairs of Ireland—a crisis in which the mind of the country was more seriously addressed than formerly to the practical endeavors to put an end to what has been a problem and a speck on the fair fame of our country for so many generations. In Ireland we see some of the most remarkable traits of a people of noble capacity and quick susceptibility, whose hearts in many cases do not beat with warm and lively attachment to her sister countries, and who often are not prepared yield to the authority of the laws which we gladly recognize on this side of the channel. This year has been marked by the augmentation of the forces employed there, from which this country is singularly free. The general tendencies to crime there are quite as pointed notorious, and awake the hearts of Englishmen with a deadly chill. As to the causes of these outrages, it would probably be premature and difficult now to decide. To these connected with outrages I would suggest that their way is not the way to attain success in the Leg. lature. Committers of outrages are enemies to the best interests of the country. We are glad to be cheered in our own endeavors to give to all Ireland the strength and unity which a complete political union can give, now enjoys. For that end we shall labor, encouraged by our generous countrymen.

In regard to our foreign policy it would be idle to say that this department of affairs is not a small interest for England. Importunate interference, I hope, we shall always avoid; a meddlesome and ambitious desire for influence we shall always repress, but the sentiment of a true brotherhood for those countries with which we are united by so many costly ties every Ministry is bound to cultivate, and should not venture to renounce. Happily we are discouraged from prosecuting quarrels with the world in general, having none to prosecute. But the friendly assistance of England, though not needed, is always ready when sought for, and has had no small influence in allaying disturbances and composing differences which have and might have arisen in various parts of the world. His noble colleague, Lord Clarendon, since his return to the Foreign office, had received liberal and acknowledgements of gratitude for his contributions toward the accommodation of such differences. One partial exception I ought to make, and it is an exception which is often the occasion of misunderstandings, namely: our relations with America. But there is no occasion on which I could more appropriately refer to those relations or better describe them than the language and sentiment of nature. I to attempt to depart from this I should be admonished to judge more correctly and to speak more wisely by an event which has happened within this city during the past few days. I refer to the death of George Peabody, a man whose splendid benefactions will secure immortality for his name in that which he regarded as his old mother country, but whose fame likewise and in a broader sense is applicable to all humanity. He has taught us the most recondite all lessons—how a man can be master of his fortune, and not a slave; and it is most touching to know what I have learned from his friends, that while some men would have been unhappy at the idea of dying in a foreign land, his declarations were to the effect between the land of his birth and the land of his ancestors, that that which had been his fondest of wishes may now be realized, to be buried in America but die in England. With Mr. Peabody's country we are not likely to quarrel. It is true that care and skill in diplomacy, animated though it has been by the purest and most upright intentions, though it has not imperilled our peace, has failed to lead to the first issue up to the present moment upon the tangled questions of law which have been in discussion between the two countries. Considerable delay has taken place, yet every delay, instead of leading to danger, was prompted by considerable good will and a desire to avoid the interruption of the friendly time to obviate the difficulties. [Cheers.] I believe the world would view with horror a purricidal strife between England and America. But such a state of things is not likely to arise from our present relations, and my confidence is in the sentiments which I know animate the American Government as well as our own, and which also animate the minds and the people of those two great countries. [Cheers.] Another source of confusion is connected with the changes which we witness in every country lately. An infernal public opinion has been growing into a standard of international conduct, higher than that formerly set up, and it becomes necessary for our own interests that the conduct of the country not only conforms to our own idea of its claims and rights, but to that sense which is entertained of international rights and duties by the whole mass of the civilized community.

Brown and Renforth Matched.

LONDON, November 9.—Walter Brown, the American oarsman, has been matched and has received at Newcastle, and commences training at once for the scullers' match recently arranged with Renforth, the champion of England.

Cause of Topete's Resignation.

MADRID, November 9.—During the sessions of the Cortes yesterday, Gen. Prim said, in reply to a question, that Admiral Topete had resigned on account of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, but that he would continue to favor a revolution, and said him (Prim) in the discharge of official duties.

All Quiet in Paris.

PARIS, November 9.—The city is entirely tranquil. No further disturbances grew out of the extensive riots of last week.

Liverpool Races.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—At the Liverpool races to-day the Waterloo plate was won by Anlias.

Personal.

ALEXANDRIA, November 9.—Abdel Kader has arrived here to attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

London Money Market.

LONDON, November 9, evening.—Consols 93¾ for money. American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds at London 82¾ 83¼; '67s 83¾; '68s 82¾; at Frankfort 81¾ 82; 7s, Erie, 20¾; Illinois, 89½; Atlantic and Great Western shares, 26¾ 27.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, November 9.—Cotton lower, closing sales 12,000 bales; uplands, 12d; Orleans 12¾; 12¾ sales of 8,000 bales; Manchester market heavy.

California white wheat 10s; red western 9s 9d@9s 10d; winter 9s 10d. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 20,000 quarters, and 30,000 bbls. Western flour 22s 6d. Corn—mixed, 29s. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 39s.

Pork 112s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 70s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 67s for new.

Spirits petroleum 11½d; refined do 1s 8¾d. Tallow 46s 6d. Turpentine 27s 6d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, November 9.—Tallow 46s 3d. Refined petroleum is 2s 2½d in 8½d.

Petroleum Markets.

ANTWERP, November 9.—Petroleum firm at 51½ francs.

Havre Cotton Market.

HAVRE, November 9.—Cotton quiet.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, November 9.—Bourse flat; rentes 71 francs 15 centimes.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, November 9.—Bonds closed active and firm at 89¾.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the First Overland Train at Oakland—Lecture by J. Ross Browne on China.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 9.—Arrived, the United States steamer Saginaw, from Mexican ports, and the steamer Golden City, from Panama.

The first overland train from the east reached Oakland last evening. It was greeted by firing of cannon, fireworks, bonfires, illuminations of the principal buildings and a general jubilee of the citizens. Arches were erected over the streets through which the train passed, inscribed with mottoes, among which were "Minimum iarce, maximum travel," "Oakland bears on and the longest rails in the world;" "New York and Oakland bounding together by ties strapped with iron."

Ross Browne lectured on China last night. It was well attended and favorably received. He detailed his experience at the Chinese court, contrasted the scant welcome of the American Embassy at Pekin with the splendid reception given Burlingame in the United States and European courts; related the numerous hostilities of the Chinese to foreigners, and asserted that the Chinese court was never more exclusive than at present.

Tahiti advices to October 16th, report that the French gunboat Dentri Dastarval, and the ships Motions, Hope and Sidney, were at Tahiti. The Tahiti Cotton company, about six months since, sent the bark Margaret Leander, Captain Blackett, to the Gilbert Islands, for a cargo of coolies. The Captain succeeded in securing about three hundred. During the return voyage the coolies mutinied, killing the captain and two officers. They horribly mangled their bodies. The mate escaped to the hold of the vessel, placed a keg of powder under the main hatch, arranged the fuse, and called the coolies. When the savages crowded around the hatchway, the fuse was fired, killing nearly all aboard. The first jumped overboard or fell victims to the mate and the remaining men. The vessel was brought safely to Tahiti.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 9, 1869.

ELECTION OF SUPERVISOR.

At the session of the board of county canvassers to-day several protests were submitted against the counting of votes cast for Henry Smith, the Republican candidate for Supervisor, on the ground that they were void, because at the time of his nomination Smith was a member of the Metropolitan Police Commission. The protests were sent to the corporation counsel for an opinion thereon. It should be noted that two Supervisors are elected in each Ward, the person receiving the second best number of votes being chosen as well as the highest man.

USUAL REPORTS.

RUMOR OF GRINNELL'S RESIGNATION UNFOUNDED.

The rumor of the resignation of Collector Grinnell is untrue.

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

All the Spanish gunboats are finished and here, and will be ready for sea within two weeks.

ERIE RAILWAY.

The officers of the Erie Railway announce that on freight and passenger trains are running on time, and all the property of Jervis.

BRAKEMEN INJURED.

Two brakemen were badly injured by the collision of freight trains on the Jersey of Morris and Essex railroad on Saturday, one, named Benjamin Gibbs, fatally.

ARRIVAL.

Among the passengers by the steamer De Soto from Havana, is Baron Munagetta, ex-Captain on the staff of General Jordan, and captured in the late engagements between the Spaniards, and pardoned through the influence of the American Minister at Madrid.

ANNUAL DINNER.

The officers of the Mercantile Library Association of New York gave the fourth annual dinner to-night at the Grand Hotel, at which Tremain presided. Among those present were Pere Hyacinthe, Mr. Bigelow, ex-Minister to Paris; Hon. Horace Greeley, Mayor Hall, Theodore Tilton, David G. Croly, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Mr. Clark and others. Pere Hyacinthe made a speech in conversation during the evening with Rev. Dr. Taylor, of the Presbyterian Church, and Hon. John Bigelow, after the dinner concluded. Horace Greely replied to the toast, "The State of New York;" Mayor Hall to the toast, "the City of New York;" Gov. Hoffman, responding to "the Board of Education of New York;" and David M. Stone, to "the Press." A letter was received from Gov. Hoffman, regretting his inability to attend.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

His Letter to the Boston Clergymen—He Has Not Broken With the Catholic Church But Its Abuses.

NEW YORK, November 9.—The following is Father Hyacinthe's letter to the Boston clergymen: 'I am very sensible of the high honor paid me in the greeting from the clergy whom you represent, and I thank you for your generous sions of Christian sympathy and affection. I am a Catholic, and hope to remain one. I have not broken with the Church, but its abuses. I recognize true Christians in all Christian bodies, for I believe that the true church, embracing all who love Christ, is far broader and far wider than any earthly organization. My supreme desire is to labor for the Lord, and not from excitement and to rest a little. I shall soon return to Europe, but I hope again to meet you from Canada. I will visit Boston in November if possible, and then should be glad to see Theodore Parker, whose election was by more fully my position. The future is dark and uncertain, but I will not lose my confidence, to the end. Greet, in my name, with Christian salutation, those in whose prayers I am commended."

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Hicksite Quakers have opened Swarthmore College, near Philadelphia.

James Sweeney was burned up with his boarding house in Oswego yesterday.

Milton Cochran, a brakeman on the Louisville and Nashville railroad, was killed on Muldraugh Creek Station Monday night by a concealed person.

Foris cattle belonging to John Pfeffer, in Storrs township, Lancaster county, within the past few days from being fed with still slops.

David Walsh has been convicted of wife murder in Chicago, with a recommendation to mercy.

Relative to the Erie railroad difficulty with the brakemen, a Port Jervis dispatch says: Gould and Rockefeller are here, and are employing any of the old brakemen. The yards here are full of freight, and but little is going out. It is said those on the Delaware division will be employed, and those on the Eastern division, and will also stop work. Everything is quiet here, although a large body of hundred men who have arrived from Jersey City have mostly returned, not seeming to like the state of affairs.

A fire occurred at Kendallville, Indiana, Monday night, destroying the machine shop belonging to Wm Henbst, and destroying property in the business portion of the place amounting to $50,000, on which there is but little insurance.

The jury in the case of Lester vs. Lester, in the Circuit Court at Albany that the President has offered the office of Assistant Treasurer at New York to Senator Folger, and that he will accept it.

The tenth annual reunion of the Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was held at Marion yesterday. The attendance was large.

The wheat crop and menag erie was sold at sheriff's sale in Cincinnati yesterday for $13,000.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cincinnati, was celebrated last night. The report of the association for the year $7,520, being a little above the expenditures.

The McCoole-Allen prize fight has finally been declared off on account of the difficulty in selecting the final stakeholder. The bruisers are loud in their denunciation of McCoole.

The Convention bill passed the Tennessee Senate yesterday, amended to reduce the number of members to fifty. The House did not act on the amendment.

CITY MATTERS.

DR. GLEASON will commence his celebrated course of splendidly illustrated lectures at Kittanning this evening and continue ten nights.

In addition to this direct work the force of our example has been felt in the establishment of open air meetings by Christians in neighboring towns, and in many other ways has our association had influence.

While considering these facts, and the thoughts which they suggest, one would not claim exemption from criticism, but would we have our methods removed from the closest scrutiny. But we entreat any who are tempted to decide that we have no place in this community, to first by intimate contact the spirit of the organization—and themselves to mould it—finding in better and more efficient work.

In thus reviewing our spiritual interests, we cannot but recognize God's hand, guiding and upholding. He has crowned the year with His richest gifts, nor has He withholden His presence and favor. We are conscious, as none other can be, of the imperfection of our work and lament that we accomplish so little, and yet we truly believe that God has used our Association indirectly, if not directly, within the past year in turning men from death unto life. While we have reason to rejoice, therefore, in His continued favor which is life and in His loving kindness, which is better, let us confide all the more implicitly in Him and in His presence; knowing that His kingdom cometh in answer to our prayers and not only the time might or power of man but by my spirit saith the Lord.

We turn to examine briefly other interests:

OUR READING ROOM

Has been abundantly supplied with the leading papers of the country, daily and weekly, secular and religious, and with some of the choicest religious, scientific and literary periodicals in our language. Special attention has been made to make more generally known the advantages presented, and there are few who will not be surprised to learn that we have regularly on file more than fifty daily papers from the principal prominent cities and towns. The greater number of these papers being the contribution of a liberal business firm in this city.

To add to the attractiveness of the rooms and for economy in our expenditures a new service was put in operation on the 1st of May and kept up from that time. Two young men are present one evening of each month, (save one in which Mr. Hanna, who selected the first episode of John, 2d chapter, from the 12th verse. The 85th psalm was then sung, commencing:

O mighty God when we before Thee stand,
The joyful sound that know;
In brightness of Thy face, O Lord,
They'll ever walk also."

H. B. Porter, Esq., President of the Association read the following annual report:

ANNUAL REPORT.

Brethren of the Young Men's Christian Association:

We are met to-night in this our annual meeting for an important and a solemn purpose. Our Master permits us to look back at the work of the past year for our encouragement and for the strengthening of our faith, or that our experience may serve as an example to the society we have reason to hold prominently before our mind the blessed thought that Samuel kept before the house of Israel, by setting up the stone called Ebenezer, saying, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."

Our last annual meeting followed the sessions of the County Convention of this county, and, sharing the spirit and fervor of those days of conference and prayer, it was the glad beginning of work for the year. With much that called for deepest gratitude in our previous history, and with peculiar and deeper delight in the evidence that we, as a Christian in the direction of our affairs, we at that time received anew full proof of the sympathy with which every effort honestly made for Christ will be met in this community. The most gratifying appreciation of our honesty of purpose and purity of motive was manifested on every side, in kindly spoken words and in generous gifts. We had the assurance that our position was clearly understood, and that the cordial welcome of one of our city pastors, who extended to us the hand of fellowship three years ago, was now quite generally accepted by the whole Christian community—a welcome to us as an organization to duty in the blessed work of saving men, and to the Lord for whose coming Jesus teaches His disciples evermore to watch and to pray.

This cordial recognition of our association on this ground of its true mission, and the fact that we ourselves have always regarded it simply as an instrument of the divinely appointed church, in answer to our prayers for co-operation, has always been generously responded to, for which we shall be welcomed in great measure, the extent of the work to be undertaken for the coming year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The following is the annual report of the Young Men's Christian Association of Pittsburgh, November 1st, 1869:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in Treasury, November 1, 1869	$20 99
Donations	4,426 98
Sustaining membership fees	866 00
Sustaining membership fees	90 00
Life membership fees	20 00
Sale of old papers and "Heavenly Tidings"	115 06
Total	$5,081 01

EXPENDITURES.

Rent	$1,500 00
Salary of superintendent	957 05
Janitor	276 49
Janitor expenses	24 12
Papers and periodicals	453 72
Gas	152 10
Printing and stationery	363 21
Advertising	244 98
Religious services, including tracts and rent of Opera House	246 71
Expenses of Christian Convention in 1868	100 00
Support of National Executive Committee	58 62
Manchester Branch Association	29 67
Cash in Treasury	29 67
Total	$5,081 01

Final Report of the City Missionary Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, November 1st, 1868	$ 4 19
Collections	1,118
Total	$314 19

EXPENDITURES.

Salary p'd Rev. M. B. Pugh, for Nov. 1868	$100 00
Salary p'd Alfred Caldwell for Nov. and Dec. 1868	200 00
Tracts	14,19
Total	$314 19

W. L. MCCLINTOCK, Treasurer.

The undersigned appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer of the Young Men's Christian Association, has examined the books and papers of the same ending November 1st, 1869, and finds the same correct.

W. L. MCCLINTOCK, Auditor.

The hymn "Coronation" was sung.

ADDRESS OF REV. JOHN HALL.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., of New York, was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

Mr. President: It is with some much satisfaction in being present at this annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in joining in congratulations upon the success which your work that has been accomplished during the past year. If this report to which we have now listened, be a fair representation of the character and operations of the society then, I think, it must be felt to be eminently deserving of the sympathy and confidence of the Christian people of this city. I have much gratification in meeting with so many of the numbers of Christian friends of the city of Pittsburgh. I had the pleasure of making a visit to this place on a former occasion, and I saw with much delight that a large number of the members then here had retained the best characteristics of those who come from the other side, and I am very glad to have the opportunity of saying a few words to you to-night. I am not at this time, I think I shall have undergone any considerable fatigue in addressing you, my heart shall fail to be thrilled when the names are mentioned and the associations awakened that are dear to the church and the people of a large portion of my life. If God gives you power, employ it for the glory of Christ that you are stewards. In whatever condition God places you, let it be your duty to glorify Him. Do not fail to give your mind from a loving heart to that there will not be any misgivings when you are dead and gone to shape themselves in words such as these: I am glad we grasped the possibilities as long as he could maintain them, and only relaxed his grasp when death came and took him away in this way. It seems to me, you are to make the most of your life, and to live as your life noble and Christian. And if you do so, it will be easy for you to work in this Association. There are many organizations in this land, but in this the members linger together in mutual confidence and love, working together in Christ. By Him you will be stimulated in the face of many difficulties and discouragements, and you can feel that you will be a great advantage to this city in which God has placed you, and, if it may be, to the country at large. About the general school will be thoroughly discussed, and, if possible, definitely settled.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Leilingwell will return to burlesque, and appear as "The Widow Twankey" in the amusing spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," the laughable farce of "Slasher and Crasher" will follow the piece.

THEATER.—An unusually attractive performance is announced to be given here this evening, including song, dance and burlesque.

The mammoth company of vocalists, dancers and actors will appear in a splendid programme of performances to-night.

MUSEUM.—Prof. Nicols, the glass blower, is pleasing great crowds daily by his performances, as is Signor Bondi by his feats of legerdemain.

The Downward Draft—The Excitement Unabated.

The Hawk's patent downward draft stove, for the consumption of hard and soft coal, wood, etc., now on practical test at the Merchants Hotel, still continues to attract the attention of manufacturers, mechanics, and scientific men. All who have seen the stove operate, pronounce it a success beyond doubt. A large number of the best millers, called yesterday to witness it, and there was but one opinion expressed in regard to the correctness of the principle, and the great economy in fuel and fuel which its use effects. It is just what the manufacturers of stoves have been laboring for years to accomplish, and when the advantages of the invention become generally known, the downward draft stove will supersede all others. The owner of the patent, having "a good thing" in the right, will not engage in the manufacture, leaving that to others; and the men or company lucky enough to secure a State—Pennsylvania for instance—will have a fortune in their grasp. We hope our manufacturers will take hold of the invention, and give the public the benefit advantages of it. That the stoves will command an immense sale, when put in the market, cannot be questioned by any one who has seen the principle tested. We would urge those who have not seen the downward draft in operation, to call at once at the Merchants' Hotel.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The second annual anniversary of the Women's Christian Association of this city will be held in Christ Methodist Episcopal Church, Thursday, November 11th, at 7½ P. M. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, of New York City, will deliver an address and the annual reports will be presented. The public are cordially invited to attend.

EXPERIENCED canvassers paid larger salaries than ever before in the city. Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

THE proceedings of the Board of Control and of the Coroner's Inquest in the late murder case, will be found on the third page.

A Beautiful Face is a Silent Commendation.

Then, ladies, why do you not use "Gouraud's Oriental Cream," the most delicate preparation in use. Sold cheapest by Jos. Fleming, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feeler's Large Car Scales.

In constant use at our coal works for over seven years, and has weighed more coal than probably than any other scale in the State—and given entire satisfaction to us and our customers. CHAS. H. JOHNSTONE,
Scale office, 28 Wood street, Pittsburgh, November 1, 1869.

Chandler's Folding School Desk

It must take precedence over all the common desks now in use.

A. A. GRIFFITH,
Professor of Elocution and Rhetoric, State Normal School, Michigan.

C. P. DE HASS,
Late Superintendent of Public Instruction, Iowa.

Pennsylvania and New England States for sale at S. Call Hotel, where sample may be seen.

W. D. Dudley,
Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and if it has fallen out, create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, healthy, lifelike, still, brashy hair, healthy, soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Hazard & Caswell's Juniper Tar Soap.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, a "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a few doses of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or cough lozenges, afford instant relief.

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism and many ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which in low, swampy regions, like the barrings, take on the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as evidenced by the experience of a long series of years, is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, the pleasant, at the same time, the most efficient of all vegetable tonics. The invigoration of the system is manifestly the best means of defending it against the causes of sickness, whether constitutional or casual. Nature, as every pathologist knows, is the most determined enemy of disease, and the paroxysms of an acute malady are, in most instances the consummation of the efforts she makes to conquer the foe. The great object, therefore, of preventive treatment is to reinforce the system, and it is accomplished to a degree absolutely, by the use of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This powerful tonic combines also an apparent and corrective principle. It is more or less valuable as a regulator and purifier than as an invigorant, and there is no danger of exciting the brain or over-stimulating the circulation by employing it as an antidote.

Hostetter's Bitters

At Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth avenue.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 9, 1869.

We are glad to be able to report any relaxation to the closeness in the condition of the local money market. Deposits have run down to a low line at most of the banks, and the cash reserves of business houses generally are comparatively small, which has induced heavy checking out of balances for immediate use. It is thought, however, that in the course of a few days there will be a favorable change in our money market.

—Stock sales Tuesday evening, November 9th, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Citizens' National Bank	$89	00
Exchange National Bank	67	75
Merchants and Mechanics' National Bank	69	50
National Bank of Commerce	127	50

—The fluctuations to-day in the price of Government bonds were very light, and they close about one-eighth lower than yesterday's quotations.

MESSRS. IRA B. MCVAY & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	118	118	117½
1862, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1864, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1865, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
1865, 5-20s, old	115½	115½	115½
1865, 5-10s, new	115½	115½	115½
1867, 5-20s	116½	116½	116½
1868, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
7-30s	107¾	107¾	107¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9.	Adv.	Dec.
Gold	128⅝	127¾		¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	118¼	118¼		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '62	115¾	115⅞		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	115¾	115⅞		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115¾	115⅞		
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65, new	115¾	115⅞		
U. S. Bonds, new 5s	115¾	115¾		
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107¼	107¼		
U. S. Bonds, 6-20s, '67	116¾	116¾		
U. S. Bonds, 6s	107¼	107¼		

SEWING MACHINE, for family sewing, rented by the month at 127 Wood street. Agent for Grover & Baker S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

Dry Goods at Low Prices.

Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co., announce entire new stock of seasonable goods, purchased at extremely low prices. Their elegant establishment at No. 59 Market street, never presented a more bright and attractive appearance than it does now. Its ample shelves are filled with the choicest goods of every description, all of the newest and most fashionable character. Call it is not alone in the excellence and variety of their goods that Barker & Co. excel, for in point of price these goods are offered at no less remarkable, and they are so reasonable, too, that it is not to be considered that their storeroom is constantly filled with delighted chasers. Our lady readers should at once call at the premises of Barker and Co.'s low prices for dress goods.

SEWING MACHINES sold on instalments of five and ten dollars a month at the office and sales room of Grover & Baker's S. M. Co., 127 Wood street. TWSM

GUNNING ACCIDENT—ARM AMPUTATED.—On Saturday, evening as a son of Mr. Hugh Claney, residing below Allegheny city, was getting out of a skiff with a shot gun, the weapon was accidentally discharged and the contents lodged in his left arm, fracturing the bone and shattering the muscles terribly. The arm had to be amputated near the shoulder, and the boy is doing well. He was aged about fifteen years, and had been out in the woods shooting.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—BIBLE PRESENTATION.—A meeting of Wilkins Lodge No. 160, Knights of Pythias, will be held in Old Fellow Hall, East Liberty, on Friday evening, for the purpose of receiving a handsome Bible, to be presented by Bro. J. H. Chapman, on behalf of the ladies of East Liberty, and to be received by P. D. G. C., J. B. Williams, on behalf of the lodge. About 200 members are expected to attend. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEETING ON FRIDAY.—The Rev. Mr. Hunter, colored, will call a meeting of his brethren, to be held in the Miller street school house on Friday evening, at 7½ o'clock, when the committee of the Central Board of Education on Colored Schools will be present and the matter of the new school will be discussed.

Pittsburgh Vinegar Works.

We yesterday paid a visit to the Pittsburgh Vinegar works of Messrs. Ballou & Adams, situated on Second avenue—Nos. 167, 168, 169 and 171. They have recently been largely refitted with new machinery, and other arrangements have been made, by which their capacity has been enlarged to three and four hundred barrels per week. The manufacturing department is under the care of Mr. A. Ballou, whose practical experience in the business of vinegar making for over forty years, Ballou's vinegar has a famous reputation for purity. All the vinegar sold by them is of a uniform strength, and is warranted to pickle or preserve. The office at the works is in charge of Mr. Jones, a gentleman formerly in the employ of James T. Brady & Co. Mr. Adams is a gentleman of unexceptionable manners, and a careful business man, with whom it is a pleasure to deal. All persons having business to transact with the firm will do well to call and see Mr. Adams, who will be pleased to wait upon them promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

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Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Leilingwell will return to burlesque, and appear as "The Widow Twankey" in the amusing spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Scamp," the laughable farce of "Slasher and Crasher" will follow the piece.

THEATER.—An unusually attractive performance is announced to be given here this evening, including song, dance and burlesque.

The mammoth company of vocalists, dancers and actors will appear in a splendid programme of performances to-night.

MUSEUM.—Prof. Nicols, the glass blower, is pleasing great crowds daily by his performances, as is Signor Bondi by his feats of legerdemain.

The Downward Draft—The Excitement Unabated.

The Hawk's patent downward draft stove, for the consumption of hard and soft coal, wood, etc., now on practical test at the Merchants Hotel, still continues to attract the attention of manufacturers, mechanics, and scientific men. All who have seen the stove operate, pronounce it a success beyond doubt. A large number of the best millers, called yesterday to witness it, and there was but one opinion expressed in regard to the correctness of the principle, and the great economy in fuel and fuel which its use effects. It is just what the manufacturers of stoves have been laboring for years to accomplish, and when the advantages of the invention become generally known, the downward draft stove will supersede all others. The owner of the patent, having "a good thing" in the right, will not engage in the manufacture, leaving that to others; and the man or company lucky enough to secure a State—Pennsylvania for instance—will have a fortune in their grasp. We hope our manufacturers will take hold of the invention, and give the public the benefit advantages of it. That the stoves will command an immense sale, when put in the market, cannot be questioned by any one who has seen the principle tested. We would urge those who have not seen the downward draft in operation, to call at once at the Merchants' Hotel.

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your rugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes, of McClarran & McKeighan's drug store, 91 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

All should Insure Their Lives.

Among the best managed Life Insurance companies in this whole country is that of the "Massachusetts Mutual," which is purely mutual—the profits belonging entirely to those of the State laws (the best) under which it is incorporated. See advertisement for solicitor.

Juniper Tar Soap.

Is a certain cure for Skin Diseases, Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other affections, making the skin clear, soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, healthy, lifelike, still, brashy hair, healthy, soft and smooth.

Price $1. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

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Hazard & Caswell's Juniper Tar Soap.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 44 Sixth street.

Neglected Coughs and Colds.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a "common cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a few doses of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or cough lozenges, afford instant relief.

Malarious Fogs.

Countless millions of cubic feet of malarious vapor reek from the moist earth every twenty-four hours during the month of November. This evaporated moisture is the active principle which begets fever and ague, bilious remittents, indigestion, dysentery, bilious cholic, rheumatism and many ailments which prevail more generally in the fall than at other seasons, and some of which in low, swampy regions, like the barrings, take on the form of virulent epidemics. The best safeguard against these complaints, as ev